CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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TOTAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT PLAN OVERFULFILLED BY 3 PER CENT, SCORING 10 PER CENT INCREASE AS AGAINST LIKE PERIOD OF LAST YEAR

Summary Report of Fulfillment of 1961 First Half-Year Plan (Excerpts)

The Central Statistics Bureau of the State Planning Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on July 19 a summary report on the fulfillment of the plan for the development of the national economy during the 1961 first half-year period, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 20 from Pyongyang. The report follows in part:

Today, all the working people of our country are exhibiting high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom to welcome the historic Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with greater fruits of labor. Accepting wholeheartedly the party's appeal, all the working people triumphantly fulfilled the 1961 first half-year plan of the national economy, upholding the decision of the December Enlarged Plenary Session of the Party's Central Committee in 1960. The heavy industry base has been further strengthened and completed and all the domains of the national economy, including agriculture, have been equipped with new techniques. Material bases for the light industry have been successfully established and brilliant results gained in the struggle for increasing production by a million tons of grain. The fishing industry scored a new victory, carring out innovations.

1. Development of Industries

The target of total industrial output set for the 1961 first half-year period was overfulfilled by 3 per cent and that of industries in the main industrial areas by 2 per cent and local industries by 7 per cent. The total industrial production during this period increased by 10 per cent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. The output of important industrial products during this period gained in value as follows as compared with that for the corresponding period of last year: (**Table 1**)

New innovations were also introduced in the light industry on the basis of the fruitful results attained in the heavy industries. The output of important consumption goods grew in value as follows as compared with the corresponding period of last year: (**Table 2**)

The Fisheries Ministry's production plan of marine products for the 1961 first half-year period was overfulfilled by 22 per cent and its output increased by 34 per cent in value as compared with that for the corresponding period of last year.

2. Development of Agriculture

During the 1961 first half-year period, the struggle for increasing grain production by one million tons was pushed on all-party and nation-wide scale. Faithfully following Premier Kim Il Sung's Chungsan-ri teachings, farmers attained new results in this struggle. During this period, 108,000 jungbo of farmland was newly brought under cultivation. Also, 16,000 jungbo of orchard and 1,800 jungbo of mulberry fields were added.

Supported by our powerful heavy industry, mechanization of agriculture—essential for the increased production of grain scored a new advance. During the 1961 first half-year period, 28 machine-tractor stations were newly established. As of the end of June, 1961, various farm-machines, including about 13,000 tractors (15 hp) and 1,500 lorries, were in use for farm work.

In the past period, existing irrigation systems were improved and the Ujidun irrigation system capable of irrigating more than 38,000 jungbo, was completed. And the Kiyang irrigation system with an irrigation capacity of nearly 51,000 jungbo entered the final stage of its construction.

This year, our rural villages were supplied with two times more chemical fertilizer and much more agricultural medicines than last year. Besides, farmers produced manure 38 per cent more than last year. This year's wheat crop per jungbo rose by 40 per cent as against last year. The acreage of fruit-trees and the area of wooded land increased by 63 per cent as compared with that in the previous year.

As of the end of June, 1961, the number of domestic animals grew as follows as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year: (**Table 3**)

In the past period, tree-planting and afforestation work was carried out on 99,000 jungbo of land and 39,000 jungbo of "economic forests" was newly added.

3. Development of Transportation

Transportation also developed remarkably. The railway goods circulation plan for the 1961 first half-year period was overfulfilled by 9 per cent and its transportation plan by 3 per cent. The former increased by 8 per cent and the latter by 7 per cent respectively as compared with those in the corresponding period of last year.

Goods circulation by lorries gained by 7 per cent and that by vessels by 25 per cent respectively as compared with those in the corresponding period of last year.

4. Basic Construction

The total sum of state investments for basic cosntruction in various sections of the national economy for the 1961 first half-year period reached 242 million won, registering a 2 per cent advance the corresponding period of last year. State investments for basic construction were concentrated on productive construction in agriculture, fisheries, light industry and on its base of materials and the mining industry.

In the past period, an electric furnace with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of steel was completed in the Kim Chaik Iron Works; the following large scale construction works were successfully pushed: blast furnace No. 2 and the galvanization workshop at the Whanghai Iron Works; the pellet workshop at the Kim Chaik Iron Works; the steel tube workshop of the Kangsun Steel Works; the medium steel plate workshop and the rolling workshop of the Sungjin Steel Works; the colored matal rolling workshop of the Nampo Refinery; and the Pyongyang Cable-wire Manufacturing Factory. Also, construction work for the Kangge Youth Power Station and the Unbong Power Station were successfully carried out.

In the past period, a plant with a capacity of dressing 266,000 tons of ores started operation in the mining industry.

In the field of the chemical and light industries, construction work for the Hamheung Vinalon Factory and for formalin and phenol workshops at the Yungan Chemical Factory was completed, and construction work for the Chongjin and Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Factories, the methanol workshop of the Aoji Chemical Factory and the Hesan Kraft Paper Making Factory was successfully pushed.

In the past period, agricultural construction corps were formed for the construction of modern dwelling-houses in rural areas and houses with a floor space totalling 64,000 square metres were built in this period. Housing consnruction projects in urban areas were also successfully carried out.

During the past period, the percentage for prefabricated buildings advanced by 4.5 per cent in housing construction and 11.2 per cent in the construction of public buildings, respectively, as compared with those in the corresponding period of last year.

5. Improvement of Labor Productivity

As of the end of the 1961 first half-year period, more than 36,000 brigades, workshops and factories, comprising more than 580,000 workers, technicians and officials, were enlisted in the Flying Horse Movement. Of these groups, 2,712 won the title of "Flying Horse" and 39 brigades the title of "Double Flying Horse Brigade."

In the past period, fruitful results were also attained in the field of science and technology. Gasification of anthracite

(**Continued on Page 2**)

Table 1

* Electricity	21	per cent
* Coal	9	" "
* Iron ore	16	" "
* Pig iron & granulated iron	9	" "
* Steel	29	" "
* Steel products	19	" "
* Steel wire	14	" "
* Electric motor	7	" "
* Lathe	6	" "
* Press	232	" "
* Oil press	7	times
* Tractor	160	per cent
* Automobile	82	" "
* Freight car	397	" "
* Chemical fertilizer	37	" "
* Sulphuric acid	20	" "
* Caustic soda	1	" "
* Carbide	63	" "

Table 2

* Grains	the	same
* Underwear	12	per cent
* Hosiery	17	" "
* Clothing	24	" "
* Head-gear	40	" "
* Raincoat	686	" "
* Marine products	30	" "
* Salt	14	" "
* Vegetable oils	30	" "
* Sewing machine	74	" "
* Radio	6	" "
* Bicycle	7	" "
* Ceramic ware	31	" "
* Enameled ironware	93	" "
* Furniture	34	" "
* Medical supplies	29	" "
* Paper	9	" "

Table 3

* Milch cow	21	per cent
* Sheep	10	" "
* Goat	28	" "
* Pig	16	" "
* Rabbit	83	" "

Table 4

* Edible oil	142	per cent
* Canned goods	23	" "
* Milk	43	" "
* Egg	18	" "
* Marine products	14	" "
* Vegetable	38	" "
* Fabrics	1	" "
* Underwear	10	" "
* Leather shoes	21	" "
* Radio	132	" "
* Sewing machine	64	" "
* Bicycle	33	" "
* Furniture	66	" "

First DPRK Ambassador to Guinea Arrives at Conakry

On July 24, Suh Ul Hyun, the first DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guinea, arrived at Conakry, according to a Radio Pyongyang broadcast of July 26 quoting a Hsin Hua dispatch from Conakry. He was greeted by Guinean Foreign Ministry officials at the airport. He was also met at the airport by diplomatic representatives, in Conakry, of socialist countries and Cuba.

DPRK Gov't Delegation Visits Iraq

A Government delegation of the DPRK, headed by Pak Ung Gul, Minister of Culture, visited Iraqi Prime Minister Abdul Karim Kassem on July 18, after participating in the third anniversary of the July 14th 1958 Revolution, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated July 21.

They talked about further streigthening friendly relations between the two countries and encouraged each other in the fight for freedom and indepnd ence

DPRK, Morocco Issue Joint Communique

A DPRK–Morocco Joint Communique was published on July 17 in connection with the visit of the Government delegation of the DPRK headed by Education Minister Lee Il Kyong, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated July 17 from Pyongyang.

The both sides agreed to promote trade and other economic intercourse and to develop friendy relations between the two countries.

Bigger Farm Developing in North Korea

There is a big farm called the Ryngyun Integratel Farm in the Changsan districts extending from the central part of the Korean Peninsuh to the Whanghai Sea.

This farm, consisting of state-owned enterprises, agricultural and industrial cooperatives at the districts, conducts all the affairs of education, culture, public welfare, commercial and other businesses.

The farm managing committee plays the role of People's Committee, planning all the work of the farm.

State-operated farms were born of the socialist agricultural system of the Republic

Land improvement, irrigation and mechanization of farming have been successfully caried out on the farm. A lime plant is now under construction in order to improve the land.

Machines are used to repace hard manual labor. The farm boasts of about 300 tractors 50 trucks, thuosands of combines, bulldozers and other medium and small-sized farm machines.

Work on the farm was finished this spring a month earlier than usual. Farm work by machines accounts for 88 per cent of all the work done on the farm and the rate will be increased to 95 per cent in 196.

Per capita land worked will rise to 10 jungbo (one jungbo equals to 2.45 acres) in the same year.

Meanwhile, some 30 big cattle houses have been built and a stockfarm with an area of thousands of jungbo newly opened.

Some 11,000 pigs, 7,000 cows, thousands of domestic fowls are raised there. This year alone, the farm will produce a thousand tons of meat. These wonderful results have been acquired in only a few years.

In 1967, 10,000 tons of meat and 1,500 tons of milk will be produced.

The Ryongyun Integrated Farm—one of newly developing bigger farms in North Korea.

High-storeyed buildings are being constructed for farmers in this Ryongyun county where peasants lived in shacks before the Liberation. Modern houses are seen at recreation centres such as Mongkumpo and Kumipo where there were villas for American missionaries.

During Japanese imperialist rule, there was no native of this district who received higher education. But, now, all the youths and boys there are receiving free education. So far, an agricultural college, an agricultural school, a fisheries school and 22 middle schools have been newly built.

During the Seven Year Plan, modern houses for 2,000 households and school buildings with a floor space of 2,300 square metres will be constructed there.

Construction of Chemical Fibre Mills Progresses Apace

The construction of chemical fibre mills are making headway at a rapid tempo in Chongjin and Sinuiju.

The construction of the grand staple fibre mill with a designed annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, the heart of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill, has progressed by more than 60 per cent.

Only one month ago, the foundation work was in full swing at the construction site of the mill with a total floor space of 34,000 square metres or more, but, now, a forest of concrete pillars weighing over 10 tons each are supporting floor blocks and beams.

The expansion project of the staple fiber production system of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill is also going ahead with great rapidity thanks to the high-pitched labour struggle of the constructors.

They have raised labour productivity by 50 per cent through an extensive invention and innovation movement for mechanizing work. Thus, in a little over one month by June 26, they completely moved and expanded major installations.

They carried out the laying of 6,500 metres of pipes by more than 95 per cent.

Woman Workers Successfully Manage Big Silk Mill

In the northern part of the Republic, many women are active in all the spheres of national economy, culture, public welfare and other works. Some plants there are managed only by women. The Pyongyang Silk Mill is one of such plants.

Before the Liberation, this factory was a so-called prison without bars where spinners were compelled to spin yarn with their own hands under miserable working conditions.

But, now, it is one of the biggest silk mills in North Korea, complete with automated modern production processes.

There, woman leaders are training workers politically and technically.

Director Dang Un Sil, the first "Labor Heroine" and other leaders of the plant are all expert spinners who have been working there during the past 10 years. And they are in their theirties.

The leaders are displaying enterprise and imagination in planning the work of the plant and solving complicated technical problems as well as in improving workers' living.

Meanwhile, workers exchange frank views with their leaders about production problems and their living. They help and consult each other to develop their plant.

Technicians and leaders are managing the plant with great success, on the basis of the workers' opinion.

The workers of the plant were one of the first to participate in the movement for winning the title of "Flying Horse Factory."

Since the plant participated in the movement on March 9, this year, its management was remarkably improved.

Playing an active role in the nationwide movement, the workers at the plant are successfully carrying out the Party's appeal to the people to complete the tasks for the first half of this year and to improve the quality of light industry products.

Continued From Page 1

coal, use of anthracite coal in producing coke and production of pig iron with pellet ore were successfully carried out. Nearly 9,700 more inventions and rationalization devices than in the corresponding period of last year were introduced in the fields of manufacturing industries, construction and transportation.

Labor productivity rose by 6 per cent in the domain of industry and 2 per cent in the field of basic construction as compared with those in the corresponding period of last year.

6. Improvement of People's Material And Cultural Living Standards

Brilliant results gained in various fields of the national economy opened up a broad path for raising people's living standards. Establishment of the bases of chemical fibres, including vinalon, cooperativized rural villages promising rich crops and innovations scored in the fishing industry—all these facts fill our working people with infinite hope.

During the 1961 first half-year period, the average money wages of workers and officials advanced by 2 per cent as compared with those in the corresponding period of last year.

The circulation plan of retail goods through state-and cooperative stores was overfulfilled by 2 per cent, scoring an increase of 9 per cent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year.

Supplies of important goods gained as follows as compared with those in the corresponding period of last year: **(Table 4)**

In the past period, dwelling houses with a total floor space of 466,000 square metres were built and distributed among working people. Also, various public facilities and service stations with a floor space totaling 11,000 square metres were added.

In the past period, the material foundations of schools at various levels were further strengthened, more than 30 theatres and cinemas newly built and more than 70 documentary and artistic films produced.

During the same period, the number of therapeutic and prophylactic institutions increased by 37 per cent and that of beds by 14 per cent as against those in the corresponding period of last year. A network of rest-houses was further expanded and 12 per cent more people took rest there than in the corresponding period of last year.

* * *

Under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party, our people have further promoted socialist construction of the country by successfully fulfilling the plan for the development of the national economy for the 1961 first half-year period.

The results won by our people in socialist construction have further consolidated the revolutionary and democratic base of the northern half of the Republic and are boundlessly encouraging the South Korean people fighting fascist rule of terror by the U.S. imperialists and their running-dogs.

Firmly united around the Party's Central Committee headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, all the working people of our country are advancing continuously like flying horses toward the high peak of socialist construction, in order to welcome the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with ever greater fruits of labor in socialist construction.

Editorial

What Is Behind U.S. Warmongers' Visits to South Korea?

The recent visits of U.S. generals to South Korea are arousing keen attention among Korean people.

Early in July, James A. Van Fleet, former commander of the U.S. 8th Army, and Lt. Gen. Arthur Trudeau, Chief of the Research Institute of the U.S. Department of the Army, visited South Korea respectively. On July 24, Maj. Gen. Vanh Bond, Chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group, flew to Pusan.

It is said that the aim of these visits is to survey the recent South Korean situation. However, in spite of this pretence, it is evident that these repeated visits are not unrelated to the crisis confronting U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea.

Under these circumstances, the South Korean military fascists declared on July 19 that the successful execution of the military revolution in South Korea was beyond question. Answering reporters' questions, they said that it was better for them not to make haste in improving people's living condition and in soving the question of unemploment.

Such a statement on the part of the fascist clique proceeds from the consideration that they have to serve the U.S. imperialists in maintaining their colonial rule in South Korea.

The fascist clique can never better the people's living conditions.

Why so? The reason is: All that the fascists can do is to start a new war, should a favorable opportunity be offered them.

For this reason, the South Korean fascist regime is desperately suppressing the people's struggle for national unification at the earliest opportunity.

We must not overlook here the fact that all sorts of terroristic measures the fascist clique adopts are closely connected with the aggressive policy line of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have recently betrayed their true intention of justifying the present military fascist regime in South Korea, when the nortorious generals said after their visits to South Korea: "Parliamentary politics appears to be unfit for "the Republic of Korea."

Meanwhile, South Korean people's struggle for national unification is so vigorous that they cannot be deceived by such chicaneries by the U.S. imperialists.

We demand again that the U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea. The Korean question must be solved peacefully by Korean people themselves without any foreign interference on a democratic footing.

What is Fascist Clique's "Emergency Economic Policy"?

* The South Korean military regime published on July 18 an "Emergency Economic Policy," according to recent reports from Seoul. They clamored for "Urban Construction Work," "Back-to-the-Earth Policy Through Land Development Work," "Stepping Up of Supply of Financial Funds" and "Promotion of Introduction of Foreign Capital"—all these as "emergency measures" to solve the unemployment question.

* "Unemployment Relief Measures" and "Stepping up of Supply of Financial Funds" are urgent questions to be solved promptly in view of the present situation in South Korea. The solution of such a social and economic question, however, requires solid foundations of a self-supporting national economy. As is well-known, however, the weak South Korean economy has been completely ruined owing to the U.S. imperialists' policies of colonization of South Korea during the past 16 years. Thus, 80 per cent of all the medium and small enterprises and 90 per cent of the mining industry are now suspending operation.

* Meanwhile, the U.S. aggressors have thoroughly destroyed South Korean agriculture by forcing their surplus farm goods on South Korea and turning it into a source of unlimited colonial plunder. As the result, the South Korean rural areas, once the granary of our country, have been turned into a foodless, famine-and natural disaster-stricken areas. At present, one million foodless farming households are starving and a great number of peasants are flowing out of their home villages in search of living.

* Crowds of jobless persons overflowing South Korean cities and towns are the outcome of the total bankruptcy of the national industries and agriculture caused by the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial plunder. However, the military fascist clique is saying that they will "relieve" the unemployed by helping "settle" again in rural villages or by launching "urban construction work," and that they will release "additional funds" necessary for such undertaking.

* It is an open secret, however, that the South Korean finances are under complete U.S. control, serving the U.S. policies of colonizing and militarizing South Korea. The South Korean finances the present military regime inherited from its predecessors are nothing but the debts amounting to 450,000 million hwan. They fail to fulfill even such public pledges as the payment of the "Funds to Medium and Small Enterprises" and the "Farming Funds." Such being the case, how can they release "additional funds" or start "urban construction work" and "land development work"?

* They are brazen-faced enough to say that they will promote the "introduction of foreign capital" to "develop production." This only serves to strengthen the subjection of South Korean industries to foreign capital. The Korean people know well how aggressive and predatory foreign capital is through the bitter experiences they underwent under Japanese imperialist rule. They are also aware that the present total bankruptcy of the South Korean economy has been caused by the aggressive U.S. "aid" policy during the past 16 years.

* The root-cause of the present South Korean situation lies in U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and in its colonial policy. Without removing this root of all evils, no one can save the situation there. Shouting slogans alone can in no way solve the question.

* The only way to save the catastrophic South Korean national economy and the people form their distress is to realize immediately South-North economic interchange and for South Korea to rely on the powerful economic foundations built in the northern part of the Republic.

* Today powerful heavy industrial bases with the machine industry as their core and those of the light industry have been built in the northern part of the Republic, creating mighty foundations for developing independently the national economy throughout the South and North. Today, North Korea can produce in only 40 days all the industrial products that were produced in the pre-Liberation year 1944, or produce in a year all that was produced during ten years from 1946 to 1955.

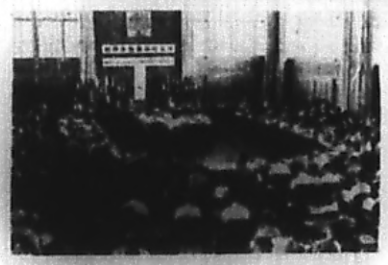
We constructed the largest vinalon factory in the world within only a year. During several post-war years alone, irrigation system and the electrification of agriculture were basically completed and the overall mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture are now successfully being pushed. People in the northern half of the Republic are now in a position to build any large-scale factories or new economic sections, if necessary.

If South Korea relies upon the powerful foundations of the national economy built in the northern half of the Republic, South Korean factories and mines now suspending operation will start production again, new large and small modern factories built, ruined South Korean farmland turned into a fertile land and millions of jobless persons given jobs.

* This broad and bright road has been beaconed time and again by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, which have also repeatedly extended helping hands to the South Korean brethren. Why on earth does the South Korean military fascist clique try to introduce foreign capital or chant empty slogans, flatly turning down fraternal helping hands from the northern half of the Republic? They should rise in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have plunged the South Korean national economy into the present catastrophe and our brethren into a living hell, in order to realize South-North economic and cultural interchange, instead of trying in vain to extricate themselves from the fix, in which they find themselves, by trampling people's freedoms and democratic rights underfoot and deceiving people with empty slogans.

World Religionists Conference For Peace Held in Japan;

Urges Peaceful unification of Korea As Essential For World Peace



The World Religionists Conference For Peace held in Kyoto, Japan

The World Religionists Conference For Peace was held in Kyoto, Japan, between July 25 and 28. Participating the conference were more than 300 delegates from 16 countries, such as the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the U.S., Burma and Japan.

Owing to the unreasonable refusal of the entry of the DPRK delegates into Japan by the Japanese Government, the delegates of our country could not participate in the conference and 5 Korean religionists in Japan took part in it.

On the first day of the conference, Reverend Ryu Jong Muk made a speech on behalf of Korean religionists in Japan, the main points of the speech shown below.

On the last day of the conference, a Kyoto appeal was unanimouly adopted. Referring to the Korean question, the appeal says:

"We consider the situation in South Korea as a cause for serious concern, and we hold the view that it is necessary to withdraw all the foreign forces from South Korea and to obtain the reunification of North and South Korea by peaceful negotiation. This is essential for the preservation of world peace."

Reverend Ryu Jong Muk's Speech (Excerpts)

The root-cause of all the miseries and sufferings the Korean people have been undergoing lies in the forcible occupation of and colonial rule over South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Realizing that the only way to cut out of all their miseries and sufferings lay in independent and peaceful unification of the father land, the South Korean people rose in their patriotic struggle for South-North negotiation and independent peaceful unification of the country against the U.S. imperialists.

And when people's struggle came to decisive stage of action, a military coup broke out in South Korea. As is well known, the recent coup in South Korea was hatched by the U.S. imperialists through extreme fascist elements in the South Korean military.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and the military fascists are hell-bent on provoking a new war under the slogans: "Establishement of War Structure," "Anti-Communism" and "March Northward."

At this juncture, the Government of the DPRK concluded on July 6 and 11 the Treaties of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. These treaties are treaties of a defensive nature to protect contracting countries' independence and security. They are good and just treaties aiming at preserving and consolidating peace.

Today the world force of peace is mighty and powerful. If this force rallies its ranks and resolutely fights for preserving peace, no force of war will be strong enough to unleash a new war.

Let us, religionists, be united firmly and advance vigorously to realize total disarmament, prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs and denuclearization for the common goal of peace, freedom, independence and human happiness, irrespective of the difference of religious beliefs, doctrines, races and nations!

American Businessman Comments On Catastrophic S. Korean Economy

In an article contributed to the "Japan Times" of July 25, an American businessman Joseph Z. Reday pointed out that economic activities in South Korea came to "a state of complete stagnation." He wrote that "jobless persons were daily increasing in number" and people were "still starving," as the result of serious "political instability" and the fascist clique's repressive measures such as the enforcement of a "tight-financing policy" and the expulsion of petty merchants from main cities.

He also wrote that the depression of trade was "generally" felt and stock-piles of foreign goods were enough to show the seriousness of the depression.

Saying that the raise of hwan-dollar exchange rate was "one of the most nonsensical policies" followed by the U.S. in South Korea, he added that the present predatory exchange rate should be revised so that the South Korean military regime might get rid of the present economic catastrophe.

Military Fascist Clique Plots to Close Universities

The South Korean military regime on July 22 published a "Plan for Adjustment of Universities," according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul.

Under this plan, they are plotting to close many universities on the false pretext that the "increase of unemployed intellectuals" is caused by superfluous universities.

As is well-known, there are not so many universities in South Korea. Only 15 to 20 per cent of university graduates get jobs every year because of the general depression of trade and of puppet authorities' incapability of ensuring jobs for them on the pretext that "the budget does not allow it." Therefore, U.S. imperialist colonial rule, not the excess universities, is blame for the South Korean universities being disgracefully called as "training centres for unemployed intellectuals."

Int'l Ass'n of Democratic Lawyers Denounces Fascistic Rule in South Korea

The Secretariat of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on June 7 sent to the chairman of the Civil Liberties Commission of the United Nations a note concerning the critical situation in South Korea brought about by the "military coup d'etat," according to a report from Brussels.

The note said democracy and freedoms were now completely trampled down and that a great number of people were now under arrest, some of whom were sentenced to death.

The current situation in South Korea resulted from the U.S. forces' interference in its domestic affairs, the note added.

The note stressed that the present situation in South Korea threatened world peace and blocked peaceful unification of Korea-the long-cherished desire of the Korean people.

The note asked the chairman of the Civil Liberties Commission to make joint efforts for forcing the South Korean miltary fascists to discontinue their suppression of the people and to release arrested people.

Over 64,000 Youths Rush to Examination For "Officials"

South Korean military "government" announced officially that the examinations for new officials were held on July 27, according to a report from Seoul.

In only a few days, a total of 64591 South Korean intellectual youths rushed to take the examinations, the same report said.

Only obedient persons were successful, as the examinations were held after the South Korean military "government" had fired a great number of "incompetent officials."

It was the first time that so many intellectual youths had rushed to take the examination for low-ranking officials, the South Korean report pointed out.

There are many intellectual youths unemployed in South Korean cities.

The rush of such a great number of youths shows how hard it is for South Koreans to find a job.

KOREAN LITERATURE IN FULL BLOOM IN DPRK

(Continued from previous issue)

At the congress, discussions were held on the question of overcoming literary mannerisms which were exerting harmful influence on the development of our literature.

The discussions were expected to promise a variety of subjects and reforms in the method of creation.

A rich variety of themes and clear-cut characterization were the main common features of literary works particularly after the Korean War and were the achievements of writers through their consistent advocacy of socialistic realism as the only method of their creative activities.

During the period of socialist construction after the war, it was the prime task of our writers to give expression to people's daily changing consciousness as the reflection of a newly emerging reality.

Writers were called upon o take subjects for their works from this reality and to produce works that could serve the people, imbue them with socialistic patriotism and cultivate people's qualities as socialist constructors.

So, it was natural that writers in this country should spared no efforts to go wherever they could find people, to cities or villages, in order to portray them in their works as heroes of socialist construction.

Yun Se Jung's "Through ordeals" and O Un Sun's "A story of the night" are particularly noteworthy here. Both these works deal with iron factories in the post-war reconstruction period.

These works vividly describe heroes in their struggles for rebuilding iron factories which were essential for the socialist industrialization of our country. Their struggle against various difficulties is epically treated in their works, together with the development in the heroes' consciousness and personality.

Agricultural cooperatives, which rapidly increased after the Korean War, brought a great change in the consciousness of farmers. Farmers were determined to consolidate their cooperatives both materially and spiritually, as they realized the superiority of the cooperative system.

In keeping pace with this awakening of farmers, writers in this country concentrated their efforts on portraying the struggle of farmers to get rid of their traditional egotistic thinking.

These writers' efforts bore fruits in such works, among others, as "First harvest" by Li Keun Yung, "New spring in Suk-Geul" by Chun Se Bong and "Irrigation in South Pyongan Province," (a collection of poems) by Li Yong Ak.

The heroism the Korean people had displayed during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War found its full artistic expression in such works as the following: "Fatherland" by Pak Ung Gul, "White cloud and land" by Chun Se Bong, "Native land" by Yun Si Chul, "The song of Korea" (an epic poem) by Min Byung Gyun, "Kema highland" by Hoang Gun, "Hero Li Su Bok" (a play) by Pak Tae Yung and "Combatants" (an epic poem) by Suk Yun Gi.

As for works playing a great role in imbuing the people with socialistic patriotism, we can mention such works as "Mt. Bektu Seen From Everywhere" by Song Yung, "Stars also twinkle today" (an epic poem) by Min Byung Gyun and "Daisies" (a play) by Pak Ryung Bo.

Above all, "Sul Bong San," one of the masterpieces by Han Sul Ya, and "The Tuman River," a long novel by Li Gi Yung are worthy of special note.

It may be said that no writers are loved and respected so much by all the people as Han Sul Ya and Li Gi Yung and this is quite natural when we think of their literary activities. As writers and revolutionaries, they have devoted themselves consistenly to the cause of national liberation.

Li Gi Yung's "The Tuman River" is a long historical novel in which the Korean people's struggle against Japanese imperialism is depicted epically and panoramically, portraying, in particular, the struggle and life of its heroes Pak Kom Son and his son under conditions of Japanese colonial rule. Included in their struggles is also the 1919 March 1 popular uprising against Japanese imperialism.

Attention must be paid as much to Han Sul Ya's work "Sul Bong San" in which the struggle of peasants in North and South Hamkyung Provinces against Japanese imperialism during the thirties is vividly depicted.

It is worth noting that many works of various other literary genres were also produced during the post-war period.

We must not forget here to lay special stress on the fact that running through nearly all the works that appeared after the Korean War is the theme — the peaceful unification of the country.

It is not easy for us to find any works that do not deal with the urgent question of reunifying our fatherland.

Thus, writers were required to reflect in their works the reality of South Korea and convince the people of final victory, continually exposing the brutalities of the U.S. imperialists.

The following are particularly worthy of note as works portraying the struggle of the South Korean people for national unification: "The only way for us" by Han Sul Ya, "At dawn" by Um Hung Seup and "Mt. Samkak before us," a collection of poems by Cho Byuk Am as well as two collections of poems, "Flames of struggle" and "For the day."

The U.S. imperialists have turned the southern part of our territory into a vast military base for preparing for a new war.

The fascist clique is arbitrarily suppressing the South Korean people, depriving them of every sort of democratic righs and freedoms. However, no matter what fascistic measures the clique might adopt, they could not defeat the South Korean people struggling for national unification. The U.S. imperialists are doomed to tragic defeat.

Writers in this country will continuously encourage the struggling people through their works and create works contributing toward imbuing them with the conviction of final victory.

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After reviewing briefly the development of our literature during 16 years after the Liberation, it must, first of all, be stressed that writers and poets in this country have been making their best in further developing our literature, following faithfully the literary line of the Korean Worker's Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Writers and poets have the right to boast of the fact that they are ready whenever and wherever to serve their nation through their works, always showing keen interests in the future of their fatherland and the welfare of the people. Therefore, there is no wonder that writers have always gone deep into the people in order to live with them and to keep in direct touch with them.

In conclusion, the development of our literature is inseparable from that of the fatherland! **(The End)**

JNRI Scientific Prize Awarded to Korean Scientists

The 10th Scientific Conference of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in the suburbs of Moscow awarded the JNRI scientific prize for 1961 to collective of scientists including the Korean scientist Kim Hoi In.

The collective made great exploits in the discovery of anti-minus sigma hyperon and in the combined research of the nature of the strange particle produced by minus pion of 7,000—8,000 million election volt in the propane chamber in the magnetic field.

Young scientist Kim Hoi In, a senior scientific worker, who has been brought up by our Party played an important role in this research of great importance.

Readers' Column

From a Ceylonese Friend:

Dear Sir,

I am thankful for the copies of the "People's Korea" you are kind enough to send me regularly.

I am able to read much of the developments in that part of the Eastern world. I too am interested further to know of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hence I shall be thankful if you would be kind enough to arrange to send me handbooks of Korea, cultural and social journals and literatures regularly.

Further, I also understand from your June 27th issue of the "People's Korea" that the DPRK is to exchange Trade Missions with India. As a businessman as well I am interested to know the export items of the DPRK.

Yours Sincerely,
From a Ceylonese reader.

From a Ceylonese Friend:

Dear friend,

Please be good enough to send us a copy of the "People's Korea" regularly by air mail and also send us a detail report of what is happening in South Korea with pictures for publication in our magazine.

Yours Faithfully,
From a Ceylonese reader.

From an American Friend:

Dear Sir,

I enjoy the newspaper, the "People's Korea," very much, and would like to receive it weekly by air-mail if possible.

I belong to proggressive groups in the U.S.A., and I am sure some others would enjoy reading my copies if I can receive them.

Sincerely Yours,
From an American reader.

We Should Follow Example of Korean People: By Antonio (Brazilian)

During my recent stay in North Korea, I talked with many workers, technicians and farmers there and I was deeply moved by their dauntless spirit.

In the present North Korea, we can find no trace of destruction caused by the invasion by the U.S. imperialists.

But, the Korean people will never forget their devastated fatherland. They have the undoubted right to appeal to the peoples of the world on the criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. Because, the Korean people are accusers and witnesses to the crimes of the U.S. imperialists at a future trial of history.

Immediately after the end of the Korean War, there were no plant, city, nor village that had not been damaged. But the Korean people rose up in the fight to reconstruct their fatherland, according to blueprints drawn by the Korean Workers' Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung.

And many modern factories, enterprises are rising high above reconstructed cities. Villages are also full of life.

Colleges, theatres, cinemas, museums, parks and modern houses have been newly built on the devastated land.

All the youths and children are receiving free education, while workers are receiving free medical treatment.

In the flourishing DPRK, people are working with full confidence in their happier future.

The flying horse—this shows the inexhaustible enthusiasm of the Korean people for work and the rapid tempo of their advance along the road of socialism.

After my visit to the DPRK, I fully realize that we, Brazilian people, should also follow the example of the Korean people, learning lessons from their spirit as well as from the correct guidance of the people by Marshal Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party.

China Presents Art Objects to DPRK

The Department of Culture and the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the People's Republic of China, presented all the exhibits shown at the Chinese Plastic Art Exhibition held in the National Art Museum in Pyongyang, according to a Central News Agency report dated July 13 from Pyongyang.

The precious presents given by the Chinese people to the Korean people include 5,000-year-old cultural assets,—bronze wares, stone sculptures, earthen wares—and 2,000-year-old paintings of ears ranging from the Thunqiu, Jianjuo to the Qin, Han and further include cultural assets in the Tang and Song periods, and 330 art objects of the modern ages.

These cultural assets were donated to the Korean side in a ceremony held on July 17 at the National Art Museum in Pyongyang.

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